

(1) In all cases, the names, birth dates, relationships to the decedent, and shares of heirs with citations to the law of descent and distribution in accordance with which the decision is made; or the fact that the decedent died leaving no legal heirs.

(2) In testate cases, (i) approval or disapproval of the will with construction of its provisions, (ii) the names and relationship to the testator of all beneficiaries and a description of the property which each is to receive;

(3) Allowance or disallowance of claims against the estate;

(4) Whether heirs or devisees are non-Indian, exclusively alien Indians, or Indians whose property is not subject to Federal supervision.

(5) A determination of any rights of dower, curtesy or homestead which may constitute a burden upon the interest of the heirs.

(b) When the administrative law judge issues a decision, he shall issue a notice thereof to all parties who have or claim any interest in the estate and shall mail a copy of said notice, together with a copy of the decision to the Superintendent and to each party in interest simultaneously. The decision shall not become final and no distribution shall be made thereunder until the expiration of the 60 days allowed for the filing of a petition for rehearing by aggrieved parties as provided in §4.241.

[36 FR 7186, Apr. 15, 1971, as amended at 36 FR 24813, Dec. 23, 1971]

§4.241 Rehearing.

(a) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the administrative law judge may, within 60 days after the date on which notice of the decision is mailed to the interested parties, file with the administrative law judge a written petition for rehearing. Such petition must be under oath and must state specifically and concisely the grounds upon which it is based. If the petition is based on newly-discovered evidence, it must be accompanied by affidavits or declarations of witnesses stating fully what the new testimony is to be. It must also state justifiable reasons for the failure to discover and present that evidence, tendered as new, at the hearings held prior to the issuance of the

decision. The administrative law judge, upon receiving a petition for rehearing, must promptly forward copies to the Superintendent. The Superintendent must not initiate payment of claims or distribute the estate while such petition is pending, unless otherwise directed by the administrative law judge.

(b) If proper grounds are not shown, or if the petition is not filed within the time prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section, the administrative law judge shall issue an order denying the petition and shall set forth therein his reasons therefor. He shall furnish copies of such order to the petitioner, the Superintendent, and the parties in interest.

(c) If the petition appears to show merit, the administrative law judge shall cause copies of the petition and supporting papers to be served on those persons whose interest in the estate might be adversely affected by the granting of the petition. The administrative law judge shall allow all persons served a reasonable, specified time in which to submit answers or legal briefs in opposition to the petition. The administrative law judge shall then reconsider, with or without hearing as he may determine, the issues raised in the petition; he may adhere to the former decision, modify or vacate it, or make such further order as is warranted.

(d) Upon entry of a final order the administrative law judge shall lodge the complete record relating to the petition with the title plant designated under §4.236(b), and furnish a duplicate record thereof to the Superintendent.

(e) Successive petitions for rehearing are not permitted, and, except for the issuance of necessary orders nunc tunc to correct clerical errors in the decision, the administrative law judge's jurisdiction shall have terminated upon the issuance of a decision finally disposing of a petition for rehearing. Nothing herein shall be construed as a bar to the remand of a case by the Board for further hearing or rehearing after appeal.

(f) At the time the final decision is entered following the filing of a petition for rehearing, the administrative law judge shall direct a notice of such action with a copy of the decision to the Superintendent and to the parties in interest and shall mail the same by

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regular mail to the said parties at their addresses of record.

(g) No distribution shall be made under such order for a period of 60 days following the mailing of a notice of decision pending the filing of a notice of appeal by an aggrieved party as herein provided.

[36 FR 7186, Apr. 15, 1971, as amended at 36 FR 24813, Dec. 23, 1971; 66 FR 32889, June 18, 2001]

§ 4.242 Reopening.

(a) Within a period of 3 years from the date of a final decision issued by an administrative law judge or by the Board but not thereafter except as provided in §§ 4.203 and 4.206, any person claiming an interest in the estate who had no actual notice of the original proceedings and who was not on the reservation or otherwise in the vicinity at any time while the public notices of the hearing were posted may file a petition in writing for reopening of the case. Any such petition shall be addressed to the administrative law judge and filed at his headquarters. A copy of such petition shall be furnished also by the petitioner to the Superintendent. All grounds for the reopening must be set forth fully. If based on alleged errors of fact, all such allegations shall be under oath and supported by affidavits.

(b) If the administrative law judge finds that proper grounds are not shown, he shall issue an order denying the petition and setting forth the reasons for such denial. Copies of the administrative law judge's decision shall be mailed to the petitioner, the Superintendent, and to those persons who share in the estate.

(c) If the petition appears to show merit, the administrative law judge shall cause copies of the petition and all papers filed by the petitioner to be served on those persons whose interest in the estate might be adversely affected by the granting of the petition. Such persons may resist such petition by filing answers, cross-petitions, or briefs. Such filings shall be made within such reasonable time periods as the administrative law judge specifies. The administrative law judge shall then reconsider, with or without hearing as he may determine, prior actions taken in

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the case and may either adhere to, modify, or vacate the original decision. Copies of the administrative law judge's decision shall be mailed to the petitioner, to all persons who received copies of the petition, and to the Superintendent.

(d) To prevent manifest error an administrative law judge may reopen a case within a period of 3 years from the date of the final decision, after due notice on his own motion, or on petition of an officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Copies of the administrative law judge's decision shall be mailed to all parties in interest and to the Superintendent.

(e) The administrative law judge may suspend distribution of the estate or the income therefrom during the pendency of reopening proceedings by order directed to the Superintendent.

(f) The administrative law judge shall lodge the record made in disposing of a reopening petition with the title plant designated under § 4.236(b) and shall furnish a duplicate record thereof to the Superintendent.

(g) No distribution shall be made under a decision issued pursuant to paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section for a period of 60 days following the mailing of the copy of the decision as therein provided, pending the filing of a notice of appeal by an aggrieved party.

(h) If a petition for reopening is filed more than 3 years after the entry of a final decision in a probate, it shall be allowed only upon a showing that a manifest injustice will occur; that a reasonable possibility exists for correction of the error; that the petitioner had no actual notice of the original proceedings; and that petitioner was not on the reservation or otherwise in the vicinity at any time while the public notices were posted. A denial of such petition may be made by the administrative law judge on the basis of the petition and available Bureau records. No such petition shall be granted, however, unless the administrative law judge has caused copies of the petition and all other papers filed by the petitioner to be served on those persons whose interest in the estate might be adversely affected by the